

# GAP

This is a gentle provost; seldom, when  
The steeld gaoler is the friend of men. *Sh. Meaf. for Meaf.*  
I know not how or why my furry gaoler,  
Hard as his irons, and insolent as pow'r  
When put in vulgar hands, Cleanthes,  
Put off the brute. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*  
From the polite part of mankind he had been banished and  
immured, 'till the death of her gaoler *Tatler, N<sup>o</sup>. 53.*  
GAP. *n. f.* [from *gape*.]

1. An opening in a broken fence.  
Behold the despair,  
By custom and covetous pates,  
By gaps and opening of gates. *Tatler's Husbandry.*  
With terrors and with furies to the bounds  
And crystal wall of heav'n; which, opening wide,  
Roll'd inward, and a spacious gap disclosed  
Into the wasteful deep. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*  
Buffets are most lasting of any for dead hedges, or to mend  
gaps. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
I fought for a man, says God, that should make up the  
hedge, and stand in the gap before me, for the land that I  
should not destroy it. *Rogers, Sermon 18.*

2. A breach.  
The loss of that strong city concerned the Christian com-  
monweal: manifold and lamentable miseries afterwards en-  
sued by the opening of that gap, not unto the kingdom of  
Hungary only, but to all that side of Christendom. *Knolles.*  
3. Any passage.

He's made master  
O' th' rolls and the king's secretary: further  
Stands in the gap, and treads for more preferment. *Shakspeare.*  
So stands the Thracian herdsman with his spear  
Full in the gap, and hopes the hunted bear,  
And hears him rustling in the wood. *Dryden.*

4. An avenue; an open way.  
The former kings of England passed into them a great part  
of their prerogatives; which though then it was well intended,  
and perhaps well deferred, yet now such a gap of mischief lies  
open thereby, that I could wish it were well flopt. *Spenser.*  
5. A hole; a deficiency.

If you violently proceed against him, mistaking his purpose,  
it would make a great gap in your honour. *Shak. King Lear.*  
Nor is it any blot or gap at all in the works of nature.

6. Any interstice; a vacuity.  
Each one demand, and answer to his part  
Perform'd in this wide gap of time, since first  
We were differ'd. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*  
That I might sleep out this great gap of time my An-  
tony is away. *Shakspeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
To make 'twixt words and lines huge gaps,  
Wide as meridians in maps. *Hudibras, p. ii. cant. 3.*  
One can revive a languishing conversation by a sudden sur-  
prising sentence; another is more dexterous in seconding; a  
third can fill the gap with laughing. *Swift's Gentle Conversation.*

7. An opening of the mouth in speech during the pronunciation  
of two successive vowels.  
The hiatus, or gap between two words, is caused by two  
vowels opening on each other. *Pope.*  
8. To stop a GAP, is to escape by some mean shift: alluding to  
hedges mended with dead bushes, 'till the quickets will grow.  
His policy consists in setting traps. *Swift.*  
In finding ways and means, and stopping gaps. *Swift.*  
GAP-TOOTHED. *adj.* [gap and tooth.] Having interstices be-  
tween the teeth.

The reeve, miller, and cook, are distinguished from each  
other as much as the mincing lady prioress and the broad-  
speaking gap-toothed wife of Bath. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*  
To GAPE. *v. n.* [gapan, Saxon.]

1. To open the mouth wide; to yawn.  
Some men there are love not a gaping pig;  
Some, that are mad, if they behold a cat. *Shakspeare.*  
Gaping or yawning, and stretching, do pass from man to  
man; for that that causeth gaping and stretching is when the  
spirits are a little heavy by any vapour. *Arbutnot.*  
She stretches, gapes, unglues her eyes,  
And asks if it be time to rise. *Swift.*

2. To open the mouth for food, as a young bird.  
As callow birds,  
Whose mother's kill'd in seeking of the prey,  
Cry in their nest, and think her long away;  
And at each least that flies, each blast of wind,  
Gape for the food which they must never find.  
As in a drought the thirsty creatures cry,  
And gape upon the gather'd clouds for rain,  
And with wet wings joys all the feather'd train.  
3. To desire earnestly; to crave. *With fer.*  
To her grim death appears in all her shapes;  
The hungry grave for her due tribute gapes.  
To thy fortune be not thou a slave;  
For what hast thou to fear beyond the grave?

And thou, who gap'st for my estate, draw near;  
For I would whisper somewhat in thy ear. *Dryden's Pers.*  
4. With after.  
What shall we say of those who spend their days in gaping  
after court-favour and preferments? *L'Estrange.*  
5. With at.  
Many have gaped at the church revenues; but, before they  
could swallow them, have had their mouths stopp'd in the  
church-yard. *Sauti's Sermon.*  
6. To open in fissures or holes.  
If it assume my noble father's person,  
I'll speak to it, though hell itself should gape  
And bid me hold my peace. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*  
May that ground gape, and swallow me alive,  
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And, if my muse can through past ages see,  
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10. To stare with hope or expectation.  
Others will gape 't anticipate  
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Apply to wizards, to foretell  
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In every garden should be provided flowers, fruit, shade and  
water. *Temple.*

2. A place particularly fruitful or delightful.  
I am arriv'd from fruitful Lombardy,  
The pleasant garden of great Italy. *Shak. Tam. of the Shrew.*  
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The gardener may lop religion as he please. *Howell.*  
The life and felicity of an excellent gardener is preferable  
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Then let the learned gardener mark with care  
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# GAR

Both fill'd and running, ravening first the lamb,  
Longs after for the garbage. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*  
Lust, though to a radiant angel link'd,  
Will fate itself in a celestial bed,  
And prey on garbage. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*  
A flamm more fenicless than the ro'ry  
Of old Aruspicy and augury,  
That out of garbages of cattle  
Pregard'd th' events of truce or battle. *Hudibras, p. ii.*  
Who, without avercion, ever look'd  
On holy garbages, though by Homer cook'd? *Reformation.*  
When you receive condign punishment, you run to your  
confessor, that parcel of guts and garbages. *Lryd. Span. Pyar.*  
GARBEL. *n. f.* A plank next the keel of a ship. *Bailey.*  
GARBRIDGE. *n. f.* Corrupted for garbage.  
All thavings of horns, hoofs of cattle, blood, and garbridge  
is good manure for land. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
GARBRISH. *n. f.* Corrupted from garbage.  
In Newfourdland they improve their ground with the gar-  
bish of fish. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
To GARBLE. *v. a.* [garbellare, Italian.] To sift; to part;  
to separate the good from the bad.  
But you who fathers and traditions take,  
And garble some, and some you quite forsake. *Dryden.*  
Had our author let down this command without garbling,  
as God gave it, and joined mother to father, it had made  
directly against him. *Locke.*  
The understanding works to collate, combine, and garble  
the images and ideas, the imagination and memory present to  
it. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*  
GARBLER. *n. f.* [from garble.] He who separates one part  
from another.

A farther secret in this clause may best be discovered by the  
projectors, or at least the garblers of it. *Swift's Examiner.*  
GARBOIL. *n. f.* [garboille, French; ga buglio, Italian.] Dis-  
order; tumult; uproar. *Hannmer.*  
Look here, and at thy sovereign leisure read  
What garboils the awak'd. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
GARD. *n. f.* [garde, French.] Wardship; care; custody.  
GARDEN. *n. f.* [garad, Welsh; jardin, French; giardino, Italian.]

1. A piece of ground inclosed, and cultivated with extraordi-  
nary care, planted with herbs or fruits for food, or laid out  
for pleasure.  
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Which one day bloom'd and fruitful were the next. *Shakspeare.*  
My lord of Ely, when I was last in Holbourn,  
I saw good strawberries in your garden there. *Shakspeare, R. III.*  
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To GARDEN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To cultivate a garden;  
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At first, in Rome's poor age,  
When both her kings and consuls held the plough,  
Or garden'd well. *Ben. Jonson's Catiline.*  
When ages grow to civility and elegance, men come to  
build stately, sooner than to garden finely; as if gardening  
were the greater perfection. *Bacon, Essay 47.*  
GARDENER. *n. f.* [from garden.] He that attends or culti-  
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Our bodies are our gardens, to the which our wills are  
gardeners; so that, if we will plant nettles, or sow lettuce,  
the power lies in our will. *Shakspeare's Othello.*  
Gardeners tread down any loose ground, after they have  
sown onions or turnips. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
The gardener may lop religion as he please. *Howell.*  
The life and felicity of an excellent gardener is preferable  
to all other diversions. *Isidore's Calendar.*  
Then let the learned gardener mark with care  
The kinds of stocks, and what those kinds will bear. *Dryd.*  
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And thou, who gap'st for my estate, draw near;  
For I would whisper somewhat in thy ear. *Dryden's Pers.*  
4. With after.  
What shall we say of those who spend their days in gaping  
after court-favour and preferments? *L'Estrange.*  
5. With at.  
Many have gaped at the church revenues; but, before they  
could swallow them, have had their mouths stopp'd in the  
church-yard. *Sauti's Sermon.*  
6. To open in fissures or holes.  
If it assume my noble father's person,  
I'll speak to it, though hell itself should gape  
And bid me hold my peace. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*  
May that ground gape, and swallow me alive,  
Where I shall kneel to him that slew my father. *Sh. H. VI.*  
The great horse-muffel, with the fine shell, doth gape and  
flut as the oysters do. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
The reception of one is as different from the admission of  
the other, as when the earth falls open under the incisions of  
the plough, and when it gapes and greedily opens itself to drink  
in the dew of heaven, or the refreshments of a shower. *Sauti.*  
The mouth of a little artery and nerve gapes into the cavity  
of these vessels. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

7. To open with a breach.  
The planks, their pitchy coverings wash'd away,  
Now yield, and now a yawning breach display:  
The roaring waters, with a hostile tide,  
Rush through the ruins of her gaping side. *Dryden.*  
That all these actions can be performed by aliment as well  
as medicines, is plain; by observing the effects of different  
substances upon the fluids and solids, when the vessels are open  
and gape by a wound. *Arbutnot.*  
8. To open; to have an hiatus.  
There is not, to the best of my remembrance, one vowel  
gaping on another for want of a cesura in this whole poem. *Dryden's An. Dedication.*

9. To make a noise with open throat.  
And, if my muse can through past ages see,  
That noisy, nauseous, gaping fool is he. *Reformation.*  
10. To stare with hope or expectation.  
Others will gape 't anticipate  
The cabinet designs of fate;  
Apply to wizards, to foretell  
What shall, and what shall never be. *Hudibras, p. ii.*  
11. To stare with wonder.  
Thy promises are like Adonis' gardens,  
Which one day bloom'd and fruitful were the next. *Shakspeare.*  
My lord of Ely, when I was last in Holbourn,  
I saw good strawberries in your garden there. *Shakspeare, R. III.*  
In the royal ordering of gardens, there ought to be gardens  
for all the months in the year. *Bacon's Essays.*  
In every garden should be provided flowers, fruit, shade and  
water. *Temple.*

2. A place particularly fruitful or delightful.  
I am arriv'd from fruitful Lombardy,  
The pleasant garden of great Italy. *Shak. Tam. of the Shrew.*  
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# GAR

Both fill'd and running, ravening first the lamb,  
Longs after for the garbage. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*  
Lust, though to a radiant angel link'd,  
Will fate itself in a celestial bed,  
And prey on garbage. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*  
A flamm more fenicless than the ro'ry  
Of old Aruspicy and augury,  
That out of garbages of cattle  
Pregard'd th' events of truce or battle. *Hudibras, p. ii.*  
Who, without avercion, ever look'd  
On holy garbages, though by Homer cook'd? *Reformation.*  
When you receive condign punishment, you run to your  
confessor, that parcel of guts and garbages. *Lryd. Span. Pyar.*  
GARBEL. *n. f.* A plank next the keel of a ship. *Bailey.*  
GARBRIDGE. *n. f.* Corrupted for garbage.  
All thavings of horns, hoofs of cattle, blood, and garbridge  
is good manure for land. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
GARBRISH. *n. f.* Corrupted from garbage.  
In Newfourdland they improve their ground with the gar-  
bish of fish. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
To GARBLE. *v. a.* [garbellare, Italian.] To sift; to part;  
to separate the good from the bad.  
But you who fathers and traditions take,  
And garble some, and some you quite forsake. *Dryden.*  
Had our author let down this command without garbling,  
as God gave it, and joined mother to father, it had made  
directly against him. *Locke.*  
The understanding works to collate, combine, and garble  
the images and ideas, the imagination and memory present to  
it. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*  
GARBLER. *n. f.* [from garble.] He who separates one part  
from another.

A farther secret in this clause may best be discovered by the  
projectors,